THE North-China Herald.

VOL. III., N°. 128. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1853. PRICE, D^rs 15 P. ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late DANIEL BLACK, *Boarding House-Keeper* at Shanghae, are requested to send them in to the undersigned for settlement, and all debts due to the Estate must be paid into this office.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

British Consulate Office,
Shanghae, 23rd December, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed *Assignees* of the Estate of the late Firm of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co., of *Shanghae* and *Canton*, hereby give notice to all parties indebted to said Estate, to make payment, and to all parties having claims thereon, to present the same (duly proven or certified,) for adjustment, without delay. The undersigned are alone authorized to complete the settlement of any outstanding business of the late Firms

E. CUNNINGHAM, *U. S. Actg. Vice-Consul*,
A. G. DALLAS,
A. BOWMAN,
} *Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.*

Shanghae, 24th August, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, WILLIAM RATHBONE the Younger, SAMUEL GREG RATHBONE, JAMES WORTHINGTON, THOMAS MONCREIFF, and WILLIAM SETON BROWN, is Commission Merchants and Agents is determined by effluxion of time.

WILLIAM RATHBONE, JR.
S. G. RATHBONE.
JAMES WORTHINGTON.
THOMAS MONCREIFF.
W. S. BROWN.

Shanghae, 31st December, 1852.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership to commence this *1st day of January*, 1853, for the transaction of a General Merchant's and Commission Business under the name of BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co., at *Shanghae*, and of WORTHINGTON & Co., at *Manchester*.

FRANCIS B. BIRLEY.
JAMES WORTHINGTON.
W. S. BROWN.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give Notice that the Business hitherto conducted by them in Canton will from this date be carried on at Shanghae.

DALLAS & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1852.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. EZEKIEL SHELLIM and SOLOMON DAVID, are admitted Partners in our Firm at Shanghai from this date.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Canton, 6th September, 1852.

INSURANCES.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London*, *Bombay*, *Calcutta*, *Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai*, *Canton and Hongkong*, *Amoy*, the *Straits*, *Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India*, *Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong*.
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai*.
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore*.
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta*.
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay*.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS, Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae* as follows, namely—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other incombustible material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others. Rate of Premium, $\frac{1}{2}$% per annum.

And on the contents of such Buildings. Rate of Premium, 1%, per annum.

Policies for Six Months are charged Three-fourths:—and for Three Months, one-half of the annual Rates.

Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling may be Insured on one Risk.

A Building and its contents form one Risk.—Thus.—The above Sum may be insured either on a Building alone, or the contents alone, or conjointly on both.

No Policy will be considered *in force* until the Premium be actually paid.

Full particulars of the Risk to be undertaken are required to be given, and any deviation from the terms and tenor of the Policy, unless duly authorized by the Company and endorsed on the Policy, will render the Insurance void.

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong*, *Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong*, *Canton*, *Calcutta*, *Madras*, *Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co., *Hongkong*, *Canton*, and *Shanghai*.

AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong*, *Canton*, *Calcutta*, *Madras*, *Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong*, *Canton*, *Calcutta*, *Madras*, *Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk.	Harbour Risk.
	Drs.	Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	80,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months $\frac{1}{2}$, and for 3 Months $\frac{1}{4}$, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE EX *COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD.*

BASS' BEER in Hhds.
by
BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, *ex Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled ALE and STOUT from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 18th October, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price Drs. 150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1852.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of Surplus Stores, just landed from the Ship *Joseph Fletcher*, consisting of Fine Cabin and Ship BREAD; Salted SUET; and OAT MEAL in Cask; FLOUR in Cask; Bengal RICE; Chloride of LIME; Split PEAS in Cask; CURRANTS in Cask; Pearl BARLEY; Preserved POTATOES; VINEGAR in Cask; PORT and SHERRY Wine in Bottles; Preserved FRUITS in Bottles; Tierces of Fine Hamburgh BEEF; Tierces and Casks of Hamburgh PORK; Preserved SALMON; SOUP & BOULLI &c., &c.

ALSO,

One Large MEDICINE Chest Complete; One COOKING Apparatus.

The whole to be disposed of very Cheap.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th December, 1852.

GREAT EXHIBITION
OF THE
INDUSTRY OF THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND
AT THE
ROYAL CLAN TARTAN WAREHOUSE.

THE undersigned respectfully beg to offer the undermentioned fine assortment of WINTER GOODS suitable for the approaching Season. These Goods have been carefully selected from the celebrated and well known firm of DONALD McDOUGAL, to whom several prizes were awarded at the Exhibition, and are assorted in quality and patterns to suit purchasers. All the TWEEDS and TARTANS, &c., are of the *newest fashion*, and will be disposed of at a *small profit*.—

Black & Blue Tweeds; Scotch Tweeds; Black and White Merino; Fancy and Checked Merino; Tartans; Tartan Vest Pieces; Tartan Plaids; Tartan Shawls; Royal and Glengarry Wrappers; Gentlemen's Plaids; Royal Dresses; White and Coloured Shetland Shawls; Youth's Blue and White Hose; Ladies' White Hose; Gentlemen's Blue, White, and Woollen Footer Socks; White Ribbed Shetland Hose; Long Stockings; Ladies' Fine Lamb's Wool Hose; Men's Lamb's Wool, Cashmere, & Gauze Shirts; Gentlemen's Drawers & Cashmere Drawers; Youth's Cashmere Gloves; Men's Cashmere, Wool, Linen, & Cloth Gloves; Ladies' White Knitted Gloves; Gentlemen's Checked, Silk, and Fancy Tie Handkerchiefs; Black Satin Dress Stocks; Black Silk, Satin, and Silk Ties; Gentlemen's Black Watered Silk Ties; Tartan Merino Scarfs; Light and Dark Tweed Great Coats; Tweed Highland Cloaks; Gentlemen's Sanquhar & Drawers Shirts; Blue Kilmarnock Bonnets; Do. do. do., (Trimmed); Drab Kilmarnock Bonnets; Do. do. do., (Trimmed); Blue Silk Lined and White Lined Kilmarnock Bonnets; Tweed Caps; Shetland Comforters and Cuffs; Brown Shetland Mitts and Gloves; White and Grey Shetland Gloves; Brown Gloves; Drab and Cashmere Knitted Gloves; Drab Wool and Ringwood do.; Black and White Wool do.; Girls' Vienna do.; and Ladies' Dark Cashmere do.; Grey Shetland and Shetland Socks; Superfine, Brown, Marled and White Shetland do.; Black and White do. do.; Mottled Merino do.; Sheet & Fine Wool do.; Dark-Grey Ribbed do.; Lamb's Wool Blue do.; Dark-Grey and Fancy do.; Plain Brown and Vecuna do.; Men's Lamb's Wool and Fancy do.; Ribbed and Fancy Wool do.; Stout do.; Heather & Sanquhar Garlock do.; Heather and Tartan Hose; Fancy Shetland Cravats; Night Caps; Broad Blue Trimmed Bonnets; Men's Long Ribbed Hose; Blankets, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

Ex *ABERGELDIE*.

Fine Clasp Nails; Flat Points; Clout & Scupper Nails; Copper and Iron Tacks; Whitehouse's Best Iron Hooks and Hinges; Copper Bell Wire; Brass Screws; Nettlefold's Screws; Patent Cast Bolts; Young's Patent Mortice, Carpenter's Hall Door, Brass Cupboard Large, Chest and Desk, Carpenter's Patent 3 Bolt Wire Locks; Police Handcuffs; Thick Pinned Brass Pad; Bramah's and Barron's Brass Pad Locks; Bell's Turned Edges Wire Clippers and Lacquered; Brass Cupboard, Chest and Desk small Locks; Ward Tumbler Brass Pad; Rim Locks Patent Spindles; Screw Handle Ship Scrapers; Step and Odd Ward; Spring Double Staple Brass Strikers; Brass Hooks; Brass Head Screws; Porcelain Finger Plates; Driving, Sender, Pillar and Mortice Cranks; Carriages; Bell Springs to Suit; Purchase Cranks; Bell Slides; Levers; Outside Quadrant Pulls; Sunk Pulls; Copper Boat Nails, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Ex *OXNARD*, FROM MANILA.

A very Superior Invoice of Patent Manila Rope, from 4½ to 1 Inch; Manila Coffee and Chocolate.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW ON SALE

SHOT of assorted numbers, at Drs. 2.25 per Bag; Best Sporting Gunpowder, at 50 cents per Canister; Eley's Improved Patent Royal Shot Cartridges assorted gage and number, at Drs. 1.75 per 6 doz.; A few Kegs of Superior Butter; Haxhall Flour in Barrel; Bloom Raisins in Half-Boxes; Zante Currant in Jars; Graham's Water and Soda Crackers; Fine assorted Reading Biscuits; Superior Highland Whiskey; Old Jamaica Rum, three-years in Bottle. Port and Sherry; Ale and Beer assorted Brands; Old Tom; and Genuine Hollands Gin; Real Curry Powder; Chutney; and Cayenne Pepper; Also a large variety of Sundry Goods.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, October 7th, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; CHAMPAGNE; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
Apply to
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

PUBLIC SALES.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON THE 21st FEBRUARY, 1853,
UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KING & Co., comprising a Dwelling house containing 10 rooms, with extensive out-houses and Green-house, one Godown 120 feet by 100 feet and one Godown 100 feet by 30 feet, all situated on Lots 26 and 26 (A), on the Consular plan and containing 13 mow 5 fun 8 lo 8 haou. The property is bounded by a wall on 3 sides, and a creek on the South, is in excellent repair, and possession can be given on 1st July next. For particulars apply on the premises.

Shanghai, 26th November, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART UNION OF LONDON.

PLAN for the Current year.

Every Subscriber of One Guinea for 1853 will be entitled to:—

1.—An impression of a Plate, of national and historical interest, by H. ROBINSON, after H. C. SELOUS, "THE SURRENDER OF CALAIS—*Queen Philippa pleading for the Burgesses*;" and

II.—A ruled Engraving from a bas-relief by J. HANCOCK. "CHRIST LED TO CRUCIFIXION; and

III.—The chance of obtaining one of the Prizes to be allotted at the general meeting in April, which will include—

1.—THE RIGHT TO SELECT FOR HIMSELF A VALUABLE WORK OF ART FROM ONE OF THE PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS.

2.—BRONZE STATUETTES, "*Satan disraged*," from the £100 Premium Model, by H. H. ARMSTEAD.

3.—PARIAN STATUETTES, "*Solitude*," from the £50 Premium Model, by J. LAWLOR.

4.—TAZZZA IN CAST-IRON, from a Model by E. W. WYON, after Designs in the British Museum.

5.—IMPRESSIONS OF A LARGE PLATE, engraving by W. FINDEN, from HILTON'S celebrated picture, "*The Crucifixion*."

The Shanghai Public are respectfully informed that HENRY SHEARMAN, Esq., is appointed Honorary Secretary for this Society, to whom intending subscribers are referred.

In order to participate in the drawing for 1853 advices must be sent to England by the *January* Mail.

☞ *The shares already taken have been sent forward.* Applications will be received until the *next mail*, after which none can be forwarded for the present year. Any one having application forms not required is requested to return them to the Office.

Herald Office, Shanghai,
7th Jany., 1853.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE,
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE
"VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE
Second (or Tucker) Stone Jetty.

BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAS. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER,
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.

VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,

BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER,—*POO-TUNG*.

BEGS leave most respectfully to intimate to Commanders and Owners of Ships resorting to this port, that he opened his Sail-loft last July, and he trusts by his continued assiduity and attention to business, to merit the patronage which has already been so generously bestowed on him, and from his thorough knowledge in Sail-making he is confident he can give every satisfaction.

November 19th, 1852.

COOPER & BOAT-BUILDER.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper*, and J. LESEPT, *Carpenter*, have this day associated themselves to carry on the COOPER and BOAT-BUILDING BUSINESS, their Establishment is within Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s premises, and any order that may be intrusted to them they will do their utmost to render themselves worthy of the Public Patronage.

PETER GOUGON,—*Cooper*.
J. LESEPT,—*Carpenter*.

Shanghai, July 15th, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.,

AARON HAIGHT PALMER,

Counsellor of the

Supreme Court of the United States, Director.

THIS establishment was founded under the immediate auspices of leading Senators, and Members of Congress for the prosecution and recovery of Claims on the United States, before Congress, the Executive Departments, and Boards of Commissioners sitting in Washington;—Settlement of accounts with the Executive Departments, and obtaining the remission of Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, for alleged violations of the Revenue, or other Laws of the U.S.;—Recovery of Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States and Foreign Countries;—Investments in U.S. and State Securities, Collections generally, Remittances to any part of Europe, and other money business;—Purchase of Government lands for Foreign Emigrants, &c. It has efficient and reliable correspondents in the several States and Territories of the Union, and arrangements are in progress to establish Sub-agencies in the principal commercial cities thereof. Prompt and faithful attention will be given by the undersigned to all business confided to the Agency. He is solely authorized to settle the concerns of the late firm of PALMER & SNETHEN. Letters must be post paid.

Office, opposite the Treasury Department.

AARON H. PALMER,
Willard's Hotel.

Washington, June 3rd, 1852.

LAW AND AGENCY NOTICE.

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,

CONTINUES to practice Law in the United States Supreme Court sitting in Washington; to prosecute Claims and settle Accounts against, and to procure Letters Patent for Inventions from the Government of the United States; to collect Bills of Exchange, Debts, Dividends on Stocks, Legacies and Inheritances in any part of the United States and in the adjacent British Possessions; to make Investments of Funds in the United States and State Stocks, and on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate, and to negociate the purchase and sale of Foreign Loans and Patent-rights, and Public and Private Lands, in any State of the Union; and to attend to any Law or Agency business confided to his care. Reliable information given in reply to inquiries of persons, desirous of emigrating to the United States.

☞ Communications in any of the languages of Europe, addressed to W. G. SNETHEN, 5 Carroll Place, Capitol Hill, Washington, United States, will meet with prompt attention.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED
AND READY FOR DELIVERY.

THE SHANGHAE ALMANAC,
AND MISCELLANY,
For 1853.

—Price Drs. 2 per Copy.—

THE KALENDAR is much fuller than the previous one, containing indications of the usual weather, temperature, and winds prevailing in each month.—An additional set of Meteorological Tables for the year 1851-52 has been introduced for further information on the subject of weather and climate.—The Rates of Postage at Hongkong to various places.—New Port Regulations.—Land Regulations.—U.S. Correspondence,—On Rules and Regulations for Seamen.—Regulations of U. S. Custom-House in regard to Documents of shipment.—On the administration of an oath to foreigners, &c.—French Treaty in French and Chinese, and Lists of Residents.—Honga corrected to present time.

The MISCELLANY contains:—

On the Introduction of European Astronomy by the Jesuits, at Peking.—Letters from Dr. B. J. Bettelheim at Napa, Loochoo.—Loochoo Naval Mission.—Notice of Seu Kwang-ke, (completed.)—On the rendering of *Man* Barbarian.—Eight Letters on the Interior of China by the Rev. B. Jenkins.—Chinese Marriages.—Piracies, Riots, and Lynch-law at Ningpo by Dr. Macgowan, M.D.—Jottings on the Science of Chinese Arithmetic.—A Trip to Nanking.—Feast of Lanterns.—Keang-nan Keu-jin Examination.—Stillingia Sebifera and the Pe-la or Insect-wax of China, by Dr. Macgowan, M.D.—Use of Opium in Turkey, by Ditto Ditto.—Words of Wisdom translated from the Chinese by Dr. Bowring.—Sydney, New South Wales.—Agreement of the Chinese Chronology with that of other nations, translated from the Latin, (completed.)—The New Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland for 1852.

ALSO,

New List of Hongs for Office Use and Kalendar for the same.

Shanghai, 7th January, 1853.

NOW READY.

A NEW TEA TABLE just out from 5*s.* to 6*s.* and Taels 6-60. price Dr. 1 each, on card or paper.

ALSO,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.
PROTESTS, English and American.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
BILLS OF LADING, per Steamer and Ship.
And a variety of Printed forms in daily use.

PUBLICATIONS ON HAND,

REVIEW OF TRADE, 1850-51.
NAVIGATION OF YANG-TSZE-KEANG, Second Edition, by Walter Macfarlane, Esq.
REMARKS ON RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD *MAN*, "BARBARIAN."

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.—

VIZ:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address-Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, January 8, 1853.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 4 P.M., *at the Chaplain's.*

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, *the Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Oct. 25.	Manila,	Nov. 23.
Madras,	Nov. 13.	Sydney,	Nov. 3.
Bombay,	Nov. 16.	New Zealand,	Oct. 20.
Calcutta,	Nov. 23.	Amoy,	Dec. 13.
Colombo,	Nov. 25.	Hongkong,	Dec. 19.
Galle,	Nov. 26.	Ningpo,	Dec. 30.
Penang,	Dec. 2.	New York,	Oct. 12.
Singapore,	Dec. 4.	Boston,	Oct. 7.
Batavia,	Oct. 31.	San Francisco,	Nov. 1.

We publish to-day, for general information, a complete statement of Church Committee accounts for the past year. The expenses have much exceeded what was anticipated, but we think it has been generally agreeable to the Community that the extra outlay has been made—for the Church has been much improved by the addition of Venetians. We now require a better heating apparatus for the winter season, which we hope the new Committee will be able to provide before next Christmas.

The Bund embankment requires some considerable repairs along the road-side, and we would wish to direct the attention of the gentlemen of the Road and Jetty Committee to it in time to prevent any waste of public money, by leaving it until the dilapidations become extensive.

It seems to us a great pity, that some steps are not taken to extend this favorite walk to low water mark, whereby a handsome public promenade could be obtained, and vessels might be unloaded close to the Jetty side.

It would afford a fine opportunity, also, for planting a mall and the shade of trees would not only greatly improve the appearance of Shanghai from the river, but in a few years, would afford a grateful shelter from the meridian heat, so unpleasantly oppressive to Europeans, for two-thirds of the year.

We think some of our practical men would be able to show, that these *desiderata* could be enjoyed at a very moderate capitation tax for the whole Community, and we will not suppose that any one would object to contribute toward so desirable an object.

We congratulate the Community on being at length provided with a handsome Church Clock, which we understand keeps very good time, and has the additional advantage of giving public notice of the hours by its loud tongued tones, enlivened, also, by quarterly chimes, tolerably lively but not over loud.

The Trustees deserve our grateful thanks for having so soon completed their task, and, we trust, efficiently so. It is very pleasing to be able to refer to so conspicuous an object for verifying the hour of the day—and the sound of its music at a distance and in the silence of the night, reminds the natives of distant lands of the homes of their fathers and brings to mind many a gathering thought of by-gone days, and pleasant frolics on the village green; or chimes of powerful tone and merry music, made by celebrated clocks in populous cities, where many a rustic has often gazed at the not unfrequent grotesque figures striking the huge bell with their massive clubs—particularly the famed St. Dunstan of the West, long since removed to make more commodious the busy thronging thoroughfares of the first metropolis of the World. Often have we passed it in childhood's days and wistfully looked up to see the giants poise their heavy maces, and then, on the instant strike the hour to the admiring gaze of many a bystander—but we are forgetting whilst our memory recurs to former times, to thank the officers and crew of H. M.'s Brig *Lily*, whom Captain Sanderson obligingly, permitted to raise the clock to its present elevation, and although, we did not witness its operation, we doubt not it was done with that peculiar tact and heartiness, that British sailors always know how to offer when anything useful and kind hearted is to be achieved. We should observe, that the clock was raised in time to kuell the old year out and greet the present one.

The subject referred to below, is one of intense interest to those who abhor any thing like slavery and kidnapping;—we have not received any previous intimation either here or from Ningpo, through our usual channels of information that such infamous acts are perpetrated, although some rumours have reached us;—we beg, therefore, to call the attention of our correspondents to the following serious inquiry:—

To the Editor of the

"North-China Herald."

Mr. Editor,—During the last week or two, strange rumours have been floating about both in the foreign and native community, at Ningpo as well as Shanghai, of the entrapping of native children by remorseless wretches among the Chinese who sell them to traders in human flesh on board ships or junks outward bound. It is added that these victims are then carried down, some say to *Singapore*, some say to *Siam*, where they are consigned over to degrading and perpetual bondage.

Will not you, sir, or some of your correspondents, set on foot a vigorous search and let your readers know if this be really the case? Is there any monster who, in sight of Great-Britain's flag at Shanghai or Ningpo,—dares to commence this infamous traffic? Or,—Is any foreign flag conniving at it? Say *what* flag. Or, are any called Christians encouraging such horrible enormities among us? Bring them out to the light. Expose them to the blaze of public reproof and scorn. Search them, sir; Brand them, and let us scout them from society as fugitives and vagabonds in the earth.

While I was this morning wondering and questioning, if it was possible that such frightful excesses might be going on here, and thinking whether I might not write and ask you, my eye caught the following notice pasted up by some anxious father in front of the *Che-hien's* office, which I send for your perusal.—Your's

CIVIS.

Shanghai, January 4th, 1853.

"The advertizer, Chen-tsihe, begs to give notice-that, on the 20th day of this month, (Dec. 30th,) he lost his boy of nine years of age. On his head he had a winter cap of dark-blue with a velvet rim. He wore a black jacket of cotton cloth, over a blue cotton robe, brown trowsers, and black-cloth shoes. There was no money about his person. Search has everywhere been made for him, yet to no purpose. But should any kind hearted gentleman, who may have seen him wandering and taken him in charge for a while, bring the child to the first Tea-shop on the right hand of the street that is East of *Che-hien's* office, he shall receive many thanks and a trifle of 4 dollars. Or, should any individual know where the boy is to be found and give information of the same, he shall be presented with the sum of 2 dollars and hearty thanks."

The following letter of a *Pilot* draws attention to a very serious evil in the Yangtsze-kiang, and the attention of underwriters and merchants should be directed to it, in order to have some effectual means adopted to remedy the cause of so much danger to shipping, without further delay:—

To the Editor of the

"North-China Herald."

Dear Sir,—I beg to call your attention and that of the public at large through the columns of your valuable journal, to a few errors, and those of no minor importance, in Messrs. Collinson & Kellett's Charts of the entrance to the *Yang-tsze-kiang*. At the time of their survey of the river in 1843 and 1844, they proposed to the English Government to place a Beacon upon the North Sands at the point termed by Coasters the Spit, and which has since proved fatal to several vessels,—whether their proposal was ever carried into effect I cannot say; if a Beacon was placed there it remained but for a very short time, as I cannot find any one among our old Coasters who have ever seen it. At any rate they engraved a Beacon upon their Charts with directions to steer for it, and this error, I have no doubt, has been the cause of many ships getting upon the North Bank by steering for an object supposed to exist, a much longer time than they would naturally do, even if they were aware of its non-existence. Of this fact I have been assured by many Ship-masters, and it appears strange, that during an interval of so many years, nothing has been done to remedy this evil—the only remedy at present is—either to place a Beacon there, or to notify publicly (from Lloyd's or some reliable source) the marine world of its non-existence. It is a pity that Captain Macfarlane's directions for the river are not more widely circulated as they combine great simplicity with correctness. There is one very necessary rule to be observed by strangers, entering the river, who have not those directions to go by—which is—when in doubt as to your position—haul to the Southward and you will soon discover it without endangering your vessel by shoaling your water. Messrs. Collinson & Kellett also remark upon their Chart, that the first of the flood side sets in directly West, and hauls round to North at high water, and that the Ebb works round in the *same* way. Now the fact is that the first of the flood sets in S.W., and that the Ebb works exactly the reverse. I offer these few remarks for the Benefit of Strangers, and trust that measures may be taken to remedy the present existing evils. I am surprised that our pleasure seeking citizens do not avail themselves of a trip to the Parker and adjacent islands during the Summer months, especially as so many of them are proprietors of fine pleasure Yachts. I have visited them very often, at least ten times, and find the inhabitants of the different settlements very hospitable and well disposed toward strangers. For a few cash or a handful of bread, you can obtain fish in any quantity, sweet potatoes, fowls, and vegetables—and roam over the towering hills and precipices without being disturbed—and I would suggest to our sporting community to cultivate their acquaintance whenever they think of going upon a pleasure excursion.—Yours, &c.,

A PILOT.

Shanghae, January 3d, 1853.

We have had the following documents handed to us with a request that they might be published, in order to show the share the Officers and Crew of the U. S. Ship *Plymouth*, took in relieving the Am. Ship *Eclipse* from her dangerous situation at this anchorage, in July last:—

(Copy.)

U. S. Ship "Plymouth,"
Hongkong, September 3rd, 1852.

Sir,—On the 19th July last, (civil account), the Master of the American ship *Eclipse*, then at Shanghae, China, applied to me, you being on shore, for aid in clearing his anchors and mooring the Ship, sent Mr. Smith (Boatswain) with ten men, sent also our stream anchor, heavy kedge, two stout hawsers and ten additional men, they remained during the day and all night, ten of the men returned the 20th and Mr. Smith with the remaining ten men the following morning 21st of July about 8 A.M. When the *Eclipse* had grounded, and Captain Hamilton her master had, as I understood, come to the conclusion she could not be got off till the spring tides made.

On the 29th of July the evening previous to our leaving Shanghae, I mentioned to you that an effort would be made at high tide to get the *Eclipse* off, and Lieutenant Mathews, our Boatswain, and twenty-two men were sent on board to her assistance, their services were offered to Capt. Hamilton and accepted. Lieut. Mathews in charge of the party from the *Plymouth* remained on board of the *Eclipse* till the following morning about 7 A.M., when they left her safely moored at the upper anchorage. I am, sir, very respectfully yours

JNO. P. GILLIS, *Exec. Officer,*
U. S. S. Plymouth.

To John Kelly, Esq.,
Comdg. U. S. S. Plymouth.

(Copy.)

U. S. Ship "Plymouth,"
Hongkong Harbor, Sept. 3rd, 1852.

Sir,—In compliance with your request, I write you the following statement of the assistance rendered by this Ship, to the American Clipper-ship *Eclipse* ashore in the Woosung river at Shanghae, on the 29th of July, 1852.

At about 11 A.M. of that day, with Mr. Smith the Boatswain, and twenty-two men of the Ship under your command, I proceeded to the *Eclipse* and made a tender of our services to assist in getting her afloat, which was accepted by her master Captain Hamilton.

The service performed by our men was, in my opinion very important, as they not only assisted in heaving her off, but remained by her all night, warping her up to the upper anchorage, and not leaving until she was safely moored with thirty fathoms on each chain.

In sending you this statement a sense of propriety induces me to add, that I do not wish to appear as detracting in any way from the very valuable aid rendered on that night to the *Eclipse*, by Captain Sanderson and the Officers and Crew of H. B. M.'s Brig *Lily*.—Very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. MATHEWS, *Actg. Lieut.,*
U. S. Navy.

To Commander John Kelly,
Comdg. U. S. S. Plymouth.

(Copy.)

U. S. Ship "Plymouth,"
Hongkong, September 3rd, 1852.

Sir,—I have to state that on the afternoon of the 19th of July, 52, I was sent by Lieut. Gillis on board of the American ship *Eclipse* at Shanghae, with ten men to assist in clearing her anchors; the same night ten other men were sent from the *Plymouth*, also stream anchor, heavy kedge, and two stout hawsers. Ten of the men returned to the *Plymouth* the next morning, I with the others remained all that day, the following night and until 8 A.M. of the 21st of July, when we left her aground, and Captain Hamilton of the *Eclipse* said she would have to lay there till next spring tide.—Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Wm. SMITH, *Boatswain,*
U. S. S. Plymouth.

Captain J. Kelly,
U. S. Ship Plymouth.

An Extract from the Log Book of the U. S. Ship "Plymouth."

July 20th.—From 12 to 4 P.M., sent Boatswain Smith with 10 men to the assistance of the American ship *Eclipse*. From 4 to midnight, sent the stream anchor and a 7in. hawser to the American ship *Eclipse*. During the watch from 4 to 8 A.M., sent 10 additional men and a second hawser and a kedge. Thermometer 86°.

July 21st.—During the watch from 12 to 8 P.M., 10 men returned from the *Eclipse*. Thermometer 93° at 4 P.M. During the watch from 4 to 8 A.M., Mr. Smith and the remaining 10 men returned from the *Eclipse*.

July 27th.—Received from the American ship *Eclipse*, the stream anchor and kedge and the hawsers loaned her.

July 30th.—At 11 P.M., sent 22 men and Boatswain, in command of Lieut. Mathews to the assistance of the American ship *Eclipse*. Thermometer 85°. During the watch from 4 to 8 P.M., the third cutter returned from the *Eclipse*, two of the men having deserted, viz., Frank Brown and Thomas James, Capts. of Fore-top, after having moored her in safety in the upper part of the harbor.

We have much pleasure in introducing to our readers the following paper written by the late minister of the interior in France in 1849, and also chief of the cabinet. We think it will be read with much interest by those who take pleasure in watching the fluctuations of exchange:—

FROM THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES,
TOME QUINRIEME, 15TH AUGUST, 1852,
BY M. LEON FAUCHER,
ON THE PRODUCTION AND DECURRENCY OF GOLD.

(Translated from the French, for this Paper.)

Ever since the commencement of the present century, Gold has been in high favour throughout Europe in preference to Silver. The Market value of this metal continued at a mean rate of about one per cent above its legal value. Gold no longer circulated in England as a medium of currency; in all countries that have a double monetary standard, coins, new from the mint, returned from the marketable article and were withdrawn from circulation. Unexpected treasures were discovered within the working of these gold fields re-establishing the equilibrium between metallic values or glutting the market. Civilization, in developing itself in historical times, did not reason of the importance and constancy of its value, appeared to possess the indefeasible right of being the symbol and principal agent of riches.

In this current followed by the precious metals, a period of arrest or rather deviation is apparent at the present time. Gold seems definitively hurled from its monetary supremacy. This sovereignty has been attacked, like many others, by a species of insurrectionary panic. Ten years since, the depreciation of silver was extravagantly dreaded; for the last eight months the depreciation of gold has excited excessive alarm. Some individuals who had previously sought to obtain or hold it in circulation at heavy sacrifices have exhibited a feverish impatience to get rid of it.

Holland was in the van; from the month of June 1850, she exiled from her currency her pieces of ten florins as well as her Williams. Portugal half pursued the same course, by deciding that gold coins should cease to have currency in that Kingdom with the exception of English sovereigns. Belgium, which, in order to cause an abundance of the most precious metal in her markets, had not only given currency to our pieces of twenty and forty francs, but had even coined, in 1847, an arbitrary coin badly alloyed, hastened to eject from her currency not only her indigenous but also her foreign pieces. By an ukase of 29th December, 1850, Russia desirous of maintaining the equilibrium prohibited the exportation of Silver. Even the French government itself, affected by the novelty and suddenness of circumstances, nominated a commission "for the purpose, said the minister of finance in the resolution of 14th December, 1850, of studying the question in connection with the simultaneous employment of the two precious metals, gold and silver, as the legal circulating medium."

From public authorities, the panic has passed at once into private interests, and the value of the precious metals has experienced, in the European market, a manifest derangement. In the space of some months, the premium of gold has disappeared to be replaced by a depreciation only limited by the legal tender. From the 1st July to 31st December, 1850, the price of English sovereigns had fallen about two per cent at Paris. At the Bourse of Amsterdam, the reduction of gold attained, the same year, towards the end of December, the enormous rate of 4 per cent. At the same period, silver had attained, in the London market, a nearly equivalent premium of 4 shillings 11 pence ½d. the oz., the price of silver being raised to 5 shillings 1½d. The relative value of gold and silver that the law of the year XI. fixed at 15½ viz:—15½ oz. of fine silver for 1 oz. of pure gold, and which the constant premium of gold in Europe had raised to 15¾ oz., by the tariff of Spain, fell to 15¼ oz. in Holland, Belgium, Hamburgh, in fact everywhere where gold had ceased to be current simply to become a marketable article: this is almost the tariff of Russia, a country in which the abundance of gold and scarcity of silver have caused the relative value of the two metals to be fixed at 15 oz. of fine silver for 1 oz. of gold. Nevertheless whatever was the temporary depreciation, it was viewed as overpowering in the future. The gloomy forebodings of the press added to the uneasiness; in journals of every shade of politics in every country, it was predicted, as an inevitable event, that, under the combined influence of the Californian gold-diggings and the Russian gold-washings, the value of gold, before long, would not represent more than nine to ten times that of silver. Whilst multitudes of emigrants travelled over the Rocky Mountains, at the peril of their lives, frugally doubled Cape Horn, or rushed in their impatience across the shorter road, although more expensive one by the Isthmus of Panama, going to the conquest of the "golden fleece," these treasures, the price of which they grossly exaggerated, were immeasurably at a discount in Europe: that which had been most certain and most precious six months before seemed banished, for the next six, to the regions of *Chimera*. To the Auro-mania of all times succeeded, amidst the most civilized nations, an actual Auro-phobia.

Great Britain, was the first to stem the disorder. Whilst continental trade terrified itself at the bare idea of any considerable increase in the importation of gold, the Bank of England was not afraid to endeavour to limit its exportation. In the beginning of the year 1851, she raised the rate of discount from 2½ to 3 per cent, and also simultaneously exchange rose with it: the £ sterling, which had fallen at one time to 24fr. 70c., or 2 per cent, rose in a few days to 24fr. 95c.; and now it balances between 25fr. 35c. and 25fr. 45c., giving a premium of ¼ to ¾ per cent. This is not all, the Mint of Paris, which received gold by millions in December, 1850, and in January, 1851, has found this movement slacken since the spring of 1851; to such a degree that it has not had so much in one week as it had previously received in a single day. At this period the fluctuations of the market seem to have attained their limit, opinions were sobered down, and monetary values approached their legal level. The present moment appears then more propitious to examine whether the crisis we have just passed through has arisen from transitory accidents or is the result of permanent causes.

Under this difficulty, which at first it seemed disposed to cut through without preparation and without delay, the French government soon comprehended that there was time and urgency to study the subject more profoundly. We read, for instance, in the Moniteur of 15th January, 1851, "the commission formed by the resolution of 14th December, at which M. Fould, minister of finance, presided, in order to examine into the question of currency, has recognized that the recent depreciation of gold has been produced chiefly by accidental circumstances which already have begun to relax, that the influence that permanent causes would have exercised upon that depreciation cannot at present be sufficiently ascertained, that under such a state of things it becomes necessary to concentrate exact information upon the production of the precious metals, principally in California and Russia. Consequently, the commission has been of opinion that, after the facts verified, there was no necessity to make any alteration in our monetary administration."

This determination was prudent, and events have not delayed to justify it. In fact, on one side, the price of gold, resuming very nearly its former level, has again exceeded its legal value; on the other, the discovery made, towards the middle of 1851, of the rich deposits of gold in the country of South Australia, seems to come in time to renew a suspended but not exhausted controversy. The elements of the problem extend themselves and become daily more complicated.

For want of official documents, we have to rely on the narratives of gold explorers and the returns of commerce. We have received sufficient intelligence from the north, west and south, to enable us hereafter to establish more or less the conjectures on the condition of the movement which operates in the production of the precious metals. I add that we can now approach this study with our minds released from the apprehensions which accompanied its observation. The commerce of metals which are employed for coining, seems to be again returned into the usual channels. The fear neither of depreciation, nor of excessive augmentation, is any longer suspended over the market. Quite recently, in order to prevent the exportation of gold, the Bank of France raised the premium. In London as well as Paris, the Reserved Stores of Metals are complete. The Bank of England has more than 500 millions, (20 millions £ sterling,) and the Bank of France about 600 millions (24 millions £ sterling) in its vaults.

its monetary supremacy. This sovereign attacked, like many others, by a surrectionary panic. Ten years since, tion of silver was extravagantly dread- last eight months the depreciation erected excessive alarm; some in- no had previously sought to obtain culation at heavy sacrifices have re- erish impatience to get rid of it. was in the van; from the month of she exiled from her currency but florins as well as her Williams. Po- ecuted the excessive course; by deciding ins should cease to have currency in n with the exception of English sov- rium, which, in order to cause an a- the most precious metal in her mar- t only given currency to our pieces of orty francs, but had even coined, is bitary coin badly alloyed, hastened her currency not only her indigenous foreign pieces. By an ukase of 29th 850, Russia desirous of maintaining um prohibited the exportation of Si- the French government itself, affect- celty and suddenness of circumstances, commission "for the purpose, said th- finance in the resolution of 14th De- 0, of studying the question in con- the simultaneous employment of the metals, gold and silver, as the legal tender. medium." lic authorities, the panic has passed private interests, and the value of th- ls has experienced, in the European nifest derangement. In the space of , the premium of gold has disappear- faced by a depreciation only limited tender. From the 1st July to 24th 850, the price of English sovereigns bout two per cent at Paris. At the msterdam, the reduction of gold at me year, towards the end of Decem- ents rate of 5 per cent. At the same had attained, in the London market, ivalent premium of 4 shillings 11 oz., the price of silver being raised 11d. 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The Bank of more than 800 millions, (20 millions and the Bank of France about 600 millions of sterling), in its vaults. ion of precious metals into Europe is effected slowly. Nothing then is opposed henceforth to that patient and safe observation of facts which alone can legitimize the inductions of science.

I.

The value which is attached to the precious metals in their use as money has nothing arbitrary: it depends neither on governments nor on assemblies to fix it at the will of their convenience or necessity. Public authorities are to this matter simply the exponents of facts, to which they are amenable and of which they publish the law. The impression of the sovereign engraved on money raises it into a representative sign of a fixed value, by declaring and guaranteeing the amount of its intrinsic worth; but the legal price of gold and silver ought to be the precise expression of their commercial price. In this consists the solidity and regularity of monetary circulation.

The causes that determine the value of the precious metals are the same that concur to fix the price of other merchandise: it is especially the connexion of supply and demand; the relative abondance or scarcity of gold in the market. The more the metallic wealth of a people goes on to increase, the less are gold and silver valuable in every one's eyes. Their commercial power diminishes in the same proportion that their quantity increases. The less specie on the contrary there is in circulation, the more each fraction of the sum is valuable in exchange. One portion of this treasure then suffices to buy a large amount of produce, and it is said at pleasure either that goods, for example, are at a low price, or, what in reality comes to the same thing, that silver is dear. Thus silver, from the time of Charlemagne, possessed a power eleven times greater than to-day, that is to say that it was eleven times more in demand and eleven times more scarce. It is well known that the discovery of America, by inundating the monetary circulation of Europe with the precious metals, caused a sudden and great depreciation of their value, which, though affected by slight variations, sometimes elevated and sometimes depreciated, still exists at the present day.

Not only does the state of the market act as the measure of the value of gold and silver in relation to other commodities, but, in order to fix the relative value, in order to determine the rate that ought to exist, according to place and circumstances, between the price of gold and that of silver, there is no other foundation than the abundance or scarcity of each of the precious metals, and the indifference or eagerness of the purchasers in regard to one or the other.

The relation between gold and silver is variable in its nature. In vain does M. Garnier the commentator on Adam Smith, endeavour to establish that the value of gold, in ancient times, did not essentially differ from the price that metal obtains in modern times, and that it represented already, according to Herodotus, under the reign of Darius the Persian, as well as in the time of Pliny in Greece, weight for weight and of equal fineness, nearly fifteen times the value of silver. Criticism has quickly demolished the compatches of texts and facts, this hypothesis far more ingenious than correct. It has been fully demonstrated that silver did not hold, in the metallic wealth of the ancients, the important position it possesses amongst us, and which makes it the necessary agent of circulation. When one begins to reflect on one's position amidst monetary oscillations and to seize a principle whereby to guide one's observation, one soon perceives that the difference that exists between the value of gold and silver increases in proportion as civilization and industry are developed. It is not without reason that mythology, carrying forward into the moral world the analogies of the physical world, causes the age of silver to succeed that of gold. Historically, indeed, the discovery and working of gold districts ought to have preceded the discovery and working of silver mines. Gold is found almost every where in its native state, pure or alloyed with silver; by raking up the *alluvia* of rivers or brooks, one obtains it by a simple washing. This labour is within the capability of people the least advanced in mechanical arts or science: nature has spread these treasures over the surface of the globe, and has as it were thrown it under the feet of the first settlers. Silver on the contrary, hidden in primitive rocks, is rarely found except at very great depths. The extraction of this metal requires powerful machines, all the appliances of Chemistry, labour and capital, it is the work of civilization already developed and sure of itself. Almost all the nations of antiquity, whatever their social condition, have known the uses and value of gold. From India to Spain and from Ethiopia to the regions of the North, there is scarcely a race, encamped or settled on the soil, that has not begun its industrial labours by working these riches of their surface. What country has not possessed its Pactolus? What Prince has not been a treasurer like Midas or Cræsus! The luxury of the great monarchies that succeeded one another in the ancient world denotes an abundance of metallic wealth that has not yet been equalled in our own day; but the sources of that opulence have become dried up one after another. M. Dureau de la Malle observes that dating from the death of Alexander, the golden hands of Asia and Greece were exhausted; those of Gaul and Spain seem to have been abandoned at the decline of the Roman Empire. Gold has for a long period disappeared from the surface of those countries most ancientl- inhabited; it can come no longer, in quantities sufficiently appreciable to affect circulation, except from countries nearly closed against European commerce, or that have been discovered in modern times.

In tracing back the course of history, one perceives that the employment of silver in the form of coin does not date from so remote a period, and that nations famous for their industry and commerce, and not those nations only renowned for conquest, have introduced it into exchange. It suffices to name the Phœnicians, those planters of Colonies, the Athenians and the Carthaginians. On the discovery of America, silver money was found only amongst the two nations which had founded civilized states, that is Peru and Mexico. Besides, if silver comes later than gold to take its place in circulation, it maintains itself there with greater constancy and regularity. The mines from which it is extracted, penetrating and ramifying within the bowels of the earth, are nearly inexhaustible. The result is that silver frequently continues when there is no longer gold; whence the oscillations that the past presents in regard to the precious metals.

(To be continued.)

Minutes of a General Meeting of Subscribers to the British Episcopal Church at Shanghae, held at the British Consulate on the 29th Dec., 1852.

Rutherford Alcock, Esq., in the chair.

Present—D. B. Robertson, T. C. Beale, A. Macculloch, E. Langley, D. Potter, H. H. Kennedy, J. Skinner, J. H. Wiuch, C. A. Fearon, J. M. Smith, Esquires, and the Rev. Mr. Hobson, and Dr. J. I. Murray.

Proposed by A. Macculloch, Esq., seconded by C. A. Fearon, Esq. That Mr. Hale be requested to act as Secretary.

The Report of the Trustees being put in and read the following Resolutions were submitted to the Meeting:—

1st *Resolution*—Proposed by E. Langley, Esq., seconded by H. H. Kennedy, Esq. That the Report of the Trustees be received. Passed.

2nd *Resolution*—Moved by A. Macculloch, Esq., seconded by C. A. Fearon, Esq. That the accounts be received and passed. Passed.

3rd *Resolution*—Proposed by T. C. Beale, Esq., seconded by D. Potter, Esq. That the thanks of the Meeting be given to H. M.'s Consul for his able conduct in the chair. Passed unanimously.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.
Chairman.

SHANGHAI, 29th *December*, 1852.

The Trustees of the British Episcopal Church at Shanghai, beg to refer you in continuation of their last Report to the Treasurer's accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1852, shewing a balance, to the debit of Drs. 3,856.45, which balance, though larger than was anticipated at the last Meeting, has been increased by the necessary expenditure in alterations and repairs of the Church windows and adding venetians thereto—and it is hoped that an additional amount of comfort both in the summer as well as the winter season, has thereby been obtained.

The Clock referred to in the last Report, has been received and placed in the Tower, under the superintendance of Mr. Rémi, with the assistance of the crew of Her Majesty's Brig *Lily*, kindly placed at our disposal by Captain Sanderson, R.N.

The wall has also been completed, and application has been made to H. M.'s Government for a donation on this account.

Plans and estimates for building a parsonage on the West end of the Church property have been forwarded to H. M.'s Government for approval and we are shortly expecting permission to commence the work, for which purpose the requisite funds are already held at our disposal by the Trustees of the "Lowder Fund."—Your obedient servants,

T. C. BEALE,
J. M. SMITH,
D. POTTER, } *Trustees.*

List of Contributors to Pew Rents British Episcopal Church, Shanghai, for the year 1852.

Rutherford Alcock, Esq., Drs. 75—D. B. Robertson, 1 seat, 20—F. H. Hale, 2 ditto, 40—Drs. Hall & Murray, 75—Rathbones, Worthington & Co., 75—D. O. King, 75—Turner & Co., 75—Gilman, Bowman & Co., 75—P. F. Richards, 75—C. M. Donaldson, 75—J. MacDonald, (½ pew 1852. Drs. 37.50, and 3 months, 1851, Drs. 9.37,) 46.87—Wm. Thorburn, 75—Wm. Hargreaves, 75—Bull, Nye & Co., 75—Gibb, Livingston & Co., 75—Smith, Kennedy & Co., 75—Jardine, Matheson & Co., 75—J. M. Smith, 75—A. Heard & Co., 75—Dirom, Gray & Co., 75—J. Withington, 75—Wetmore & Co., 75—Sykes, Schwabe & Co., 75—History Books, 75—Rent, Belle Vue Cottage pews, 150—Blenkin, Rawson & Co., 2 pews, 150—Russell & Co., 75—Lindsay & Co., 2 pews, 150—Oriental Bank, 75—Shaw, Bland & Co., 75—Wolcott, Bates & Co., 75—Holliday, Wise & Co., 75—Mackenzie, Brothers & Co., 75—E. Hall, 1 pew, 37.50—Church Missionary Society, 75—Total Drs. 2,694.37.

Being British, Drs. 2,169.37
American, „ 525.00—Tl Drs. 2,694.37

T. C. BEALE, *Treasurer*,
J. MACKRILL SMITH,
D. POTTER, } *Trustees.*

Detailed Statement of Incidental expenses connected with the British Episcopal Church establishment at Shanghae during the year ending 31st *December*, 1852.

1852, January 31,—Two watchmen, one month's wages to date, Drs. 8—Oil for Lamps, 5—Sand and labour on paths, &c., Drs. 32.

February 29,—Two watchmen, one month's wages for Feb. Drs. 8—Removing Chinese graves, Drs. 12—A reading desk, Drs. 2—Curtains for Organ pew, Drs. 12—Do. for two pews at each end, Drs. 29.79—Blinds for tops of windows, Drs. 2.50.

March 30,—An Iron Lightning Conductor, &c., Drs. 40—31, Two watchmen, wages for March, Drs. 8—Decorations for Church at Christmas, 2.50—Total Drs. 161.79.

April 30,—Two watchmen, wages for April, Drs. 8.

May 3,—Fire Insurance, Drs. 40—30, Two watchmen wages for May, Drs. 8.

June 24,—Labour, cutting grass, Drs. 3—30, Two watchmen, wages for June, Drs. 8—Total Drs. 67.

July 3,—A flightning conductor of brass wire Drs. 33.60, less, allowed for old Iron Drs. 10 Drs. 23.60.

Aug. 2,—Two watchmen, wages for July Drs. 8—5, Bamboo work for windows outside, Drs. 18—Do. Blinds for do. inside, Drs. 16—13, Three Boats of Sand for paths, Drs. 3—A new lock for North Gate, 1.75—Labour in Church ground, 2—A second book for Communion Table, Drs. 6.

Sept. 8,—Two watchmen, wages for August, Drs. 8—30, Do. do. for Sept., Drs. 8—Total Drs. 94.35.

Oct. 31, Two watchmen, wages for Oct. Drs. 8—Dec. 3, Five Tons of Coals, *a* Drs. 12.60—Cooly hire on do., Dr.1—Labour in Church ground, Drs. 2—New Windows & Venetians, 500—New Planking to do., 12—Watchman's cooking room, 20—Repairs to plaster round Church, 10—A ladder for use inside the Church, 2—Two watchmen, wages for Nov. Drs. 8—31, Do. do. for Dec. Drs. 8—Mr. Wright, sexton one year salary to date Drs. 100—Total Drs. 731.

One year Total Drs. 1,054.14—At Exchange 5*s.* per dollar, £263 10*s.* 7*d.*

We hereby declare upon honor, that the above statement is just and true, according to the best of our knowledge and belief.

T. C. BEALE, *Treasurer*,
J. MACKRILL SMITH,
D. POTTER, } *Trustees.*

THE TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT SHANGHAI

In Account Current with T. C. BEALE.

1852.			Dr.
Jany. 1,	*To* Balance of Account Current yesterday,	Drs.	4,718.59
	„ A year's interest on balance of loans Drs. 2,075 a 10%	„	207.50
	„ Cost of wall enclosing Church ground and piling, Drs. 930		
	„ Amount subscribed by British subjects, Drs. 525		
	„ Do. Do. by Americans, „ 300		
		„ 825	
		Drs. 105	
	„ Advance at debit in last account, Sept. 26th,	„ 100	
			5.00
Feby. 10,	„ Cash paid Government Banker, a year's ground rent on lot 56,	„	27.25
Mar. 31,	„ Rent of House for Chaplain, one quarter,	„	200.00
April 30,	„ Cost of raising the land, and planting trees on Church lot, Drs. 367		
	„ Donations from J. Skinner for the same Drs. 200 and Drs. 160, „ 360		
		„	7.00
June 30,	„ Rent of House for Chaplain, one quarter,	„	200.00
	„ A year's salary of Chaplain, the Rev. J. Hobson, Jany. 1 to Dec. 31, 1852,	„	2,500.00
Sept. 30,	„ Rent of House for Chaplain, one quarter,	„	200.00
Dec. 31,	„ Do. Do. Do.	„	200.00
	„ Amount paid J. Mackrill Smith for Incidental Expenses disbursed by him, on account of the Church, during this year, Drs. 1,054.14		
	„ Advance at debit in last account, 29th Sept., 1853, 100.00		
		„	954.14
		Shanghai Dollars	9,219.48

1852.			Cr.
Jany. 1,	*By* Cash omitted in last account, A. G. Dallas' order, favor Rev. J. Hobson, Drs.		500.00
	„ Amount of contributions to the purchase of a Clock—British subjects Drs. 1,044, Americans and others Drs. 220, Drs. 1,264.00		
	„ Advance (Oct. 30th) to D. Rémi, for procuring the same £360 a 4*s.* 11*d.*,	„	1,220.34
		„	43.66
Feby. 20,	„ Amount of sundry Pew Rents for the year 1852, by British subjects Drs. 2,169.37, Americans Drs. 525,	„	2,694.37
Mar. 19,	„ Amount received from H. M.'s Consul, the Government Grant for Equivalent of amount contributed by British subjects, for Pew Rents in 1850, Drs. 1,425		
	And for half the cost of the Tower, as part of the original building, 700		
		„	2,125.00
Dec. 31,	„ Balance due to Treasurer,	„	3,856.45
		Shanghai Dollars	9,219.48

E. E.

Shanghai, 31st December, 1852.

T. C. BEALE,—*Treasurer.*

THE ACCOUNT OF TREASURER AND TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT AT SHANGHAI,

For the year ending 31*st December*, 1852.

1852.		Sp.Drs.cts.	Ex.	Dr. £ *s. d.*
Feby. 20,	*To* Amount of Pew Rents 1852,	2,694.37	5*s.*	673 11 10
„	Do. from A. G. Dallas, British subject, towards expenses,	500.00	„	125 00 00
Mar. 19,	„ Do. from H. M.'s Consul, the Government Grant for Equivalent of amount, contributed by British Subjects for Pew Rents in 1850, Drs. 1,425			
	And for half the cost of the Tower, as part of the original Building, 700			
		2,125.00	„	531 05 00
Dec. 31,	„ Balance deficit of Receipts to meet expenditure,	6,003.35	„	1,500 16 09
	Shanghai Dollars	11,322.72	5*s.*	£2,830 13 07

1852.		Sp.Drs.cts.	Ex.	Cr. £ *s. d.*
Jany. 1,	*By* Balance from 31st December, 1851,	6,733.83	5*s.*	1,683 09 01
„	„ One year's Interest on Drs. 2,075 a 10%	207.50	„	51 17 06
„	„ One year's Ground Rent,	27.25	„	6 16 03
Feb. 10,	„ One year's House Rent for Chaplain,	800.00	„	200 00 00
Dec. 31,	„ One year's Salary to Chaplain,	2,500.00	„	625 00 00
„	„ Incidental expenses, as per detailed account,	1,054.14	„	263 10 09
	Shanghai Dollars	11,322.72	5*s.*	£2,830 13 07

We hereby declare upon honor, that the above account is just, and true, according to the best of our knowledge and belief, and that the average of Exchange, during the year has been five shillings (5*s.*) per one Spanish Dollar. Shanghai, 31st December, 1852.

T. C. BEALE, *Treasurer*,
J. MACKRILL SMITH,
D. POTTER, } *Trustees.*

NOTES ON MAHOMMEDAN TARTARY.

(Continued from No. 114.)

VEGETABLES.—With regard to vegetable productions, the country abounds chiefly in turnips, caraway and onions.

PLANTS AND TREES.—There are willows of various kinds, Elm and Ash trees, Mimosa and Dryandra, with numerous species of aquatic Grasses.

WILD ANIMALS.—The inhabitants actively engage in hunting tigers, bears, deers, large headed sheep, goats and wild pigs.

BIRDS.—Of birds there are sparrows, swallows, crows, pheasants, wild ducks and a species of parrot.

REPTILES.—There are bats, lizards and *pakiah* in great numbers, whose bite is said to be incurable.

SAL-AMMONIAC.—To the North of Koochny (41 deg. N., 81 deg. 50 min. E.), about 40 or 50 *le*, and near Sharta, there is a hill that produces this substance. There are two kinds of it red and white. To the south-west of Tashlikah two days journey, the common earth is of this description.

PAPER.—The native paper is white and black. It is made by mashing together some kinds of skin and cotton, which at first is stiff and coarse, but on rubbing it over with sand-stone, it assumes a glistening appearance and can easily be written upon.

MEDICINAL SPRINGS.—To the East of Kon-chay about four days journey, at Yungsarh, in the middle of the road, there is a very large and peculiarly shaped willow tree. Two feet above the root, there is an opening, through which flows a stream of clear water, in taste somewhat similar to sweet wine. Travellers always rest at this place, boil tea and prepare rice with the water, and it is regarded as an oasis in the wilderness. In all Mahommedan Tartary, this is said to be the most important Medicinal Spring.

THERMAL SPRINGS.—To the North of Okihsu (41 deg. N., 80 deg. 51 min. E.), about 500 *le*, and near Shekiluloh, there is a cave inside of which are several warm springs. In summer and winter they are equally hot, and by bathing in them, various scorbutic complaints may be cured.

FIRE-FIELDS.—Three days journey to the east of Okihsu and to the south of the North Hill at Palikah there are several fire-fields. The ground is of a red colour and a number of variegated stones are piled upon each other in the neighbourhood. From the middle of these, flames, upwards of a foot in height, are emitted. They are alternately extinguished and lighted up, while the smell is so strong as to render a near approach to the place impossible. Round about, more than a hundred *le*, not a blade of grass, nor an inch of wood, nor a drop of water can be seen. There is however a species of mouse of a blue colour with large ears, that is observed to burrow in the very centre of the fire, without apparently receiving the slightest injury. The natives have endeavoured to catch a specimen of it in vain. From the peculiar smell of the fire thus raised, it is imagined that the soil must be strongly impregnated with sulphur.

CAVERNS.—Outside of the East gate of Cushgar, the ground appears to have been rent asunder in many places and contains enormous fissures. At the bottom of one of them, there is a cavern, into which the light of the sun never penetrates, and where it is always dark as midnight. East and West there are two openings in it, through which a thick mist occasionally issues. It is altogether more than a third of a mile long, and the central height and breadth vary, but from the earth falling in various parts, no one dares to venture inside.

POPULATION.—The inhabitants of all the cities and villages throughout the country are stated to be 86,100 heads of families and 175,900 persons.

(To be continued.)

SIAMESE DEITIES.—Curiosity, assisted by a special permit, induced me once during my sojourn at Bangkok to visit those two most remarkable edifices in the whole empire of Siam, the watts, or temples, of the two White Elephants, those most revered of all the Siamese deities, and which, as the cross in the Christian and the crescent in the Moslem, float proudly for the Siamese in the banners of their nation. An elephant is certainly more terribly emblematical of the oppressive yoke of tyranny than anything that I know of; at least, in my own humble opinion, I would rather be trodden under foot by any other quadruped, were I reduced to the miserable extremities of such an unenviable choice. The watts themselves were very fine buildings, replete with all the gorgeous beauties of oriental architecture. The first, or chief watt, the residence of the largest of these two rare and beautiful creatures, is situated on the east bank of the river Menam, about half-a-mile from the shore, and in the centre of a garden, deliciously scented with the tube-rose, the yellow honeysuckle, and that rare specimen of the passion-flower, called by the Siamese the "bell-flower," from its very great resemblance to a bell. On either side of the watt were two huge banian trees, evidently of long growth, from the great number of shoots that had taken firm root in the ground, and were now forming different and distinct branches of their own. Under these trees a whole posse of Siamese priests, clad in gamboge-dyed dresses, were chaunting laudatory verses about the great white elephant, and, with the exception of one malevolent glare at us as we entered the highly-finished gates of the walls that enclose the gardens of the watts, they took no further notice of our proceedings, but allowed us to go round the garden unmolested, picking such rich bouquets as would make the heart of a ball-going young London lady palpitate again with joy and excitement. After a lapse of about a quarter-of-an-hour, which was pleasantly enough spent in surveying the outside of the watt, its thousand pretty pedestals, and as many indescribable and singular little images, a venerable-looking old fellow, clad in a most remarkably brilliant yellow surplice, who wore a smile of satisfaction upon his face which plainly indicated that he had been well-feed by our attendant Cicerone, came forward and offered to conduct us into the presence of white elephant, the senior. We closely followed our guide, and were admitted into the presence of this noble animal. I have never before seen so large an elephant; his skin was as smooth and spotless and white as the driven snow, with the exception of a large scarlet rim round the eyes. The brute was too dignified and accustomed to homage to pay the slightest attention to the intrusion of such unpresuming visitors as ourselves, but went on calmly helping himself to leaves and branches from the mighty piles that were heaped up before him. The room itself was an unpresuming one, exceedingly lofty, with windows all round the loftiest part; but the flooring was covered with a mat-work, wrought of pure chased gold, each interwoven seam being about half-an-inch wide, and about the thickness of a half-sovereign! If this was not sin to snakes, as the Yankees say, I don't know what was. The idea of a great unwieldy brute like the elephant trampling under foot and wearing out more gold in one year than many hard-working people gain in ten. And then the soiled mess that this costly carpeting was in, in many parts, would have been sufficient to cause a miser to go off instantly into a fit of insanity. Several priests were busily engaged, in different parts of the room, polishing up tarnished spots; others, professionally goldsmiths, were extracting the worn strips, and replacing them with new ones, so heavy and so bright, that it made our eyes and mouth water to see such infamous waste. Every one to his liking, however. The sovereigns and potentates of Europe manage to make millions slip through their fingers in the pursuits of the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, and in indulging every appetite that vicious nature can give birth to. The King of Siam would doubtless do the same if he could; but he can't, for this simple reason, that to limitted are the resources for gratification and pleasure, and so cheaply obtainable these few, that his Majesty, who does not spend much in wearing apparel, turns his treasures into mats for his favorite doll or deity to tread upon. The man who was so fortunate as to entrap this elephant got from the King of Siam a pension of one thousand ticals per annum, which pension is hereditary; besides this, he was raised to a very high office in the kingdom, that of carrying water for the elephant to slake his thirst with; and the jars in which the water is transported, and the trough from which this leviathan drinks, are both more or less filagreed and worked with gold. The elephants are the only dignitaries connected with the court that are permitted to breakfast before his Majesty, and, if they don't get it early, they roar for it in a very appalling manner. The elephant's trumpeting must certainly drown the feeble cracked notes of the king's bugler. These creatures seldom or never leave their cells except upon stated feast-days when they head a procession that marches round their respective watts some half-dozen times, and they are then led back to their stately couch. The white elephant junior differed from the white elephant senior considerably in size and appearance, and consequently luxuriated in silver instead of gold. He was evidently the younger son of a junior branch of the family, and was accordingly neglected and ill-treated. Even the priests neglected to repair the rents in his silver matting, which was fast going to pieces, and, if one might judge from the meagre and sickly look of the poor animal, it was not likely to live long enough to trouble upon a new one. The watt in which this poor brute was confined was also insignificant in comparison with the other, and the garden, though abounding with flowers, was evidently ill-looked after and neglected. This problem is easily solved by the fact that the King is in the daily habit of attending the other watt, and his fifteen hundred wives supply themselves with bouquets therefrom; whereas this watt has never seen the stout shadow of his Majesty since the first installation of the ill-conditioned elephant. —*(Neale's Residence in Siam.)—Hongkong Register*, November 30.

PERSIA.—We have been favored by the Chief Secretary to Government, from the Political Department, with the following formal account of the recent attack on the King of Persia, noticed exclusively by us on the 18th ultimo:—

"Translation of Supplement to the Rooz Nameh or Tehran Gazette No. 89.

"Saturday 28th *Shawal*, 15th August, as His Majesty the King was starting for Shikargah on a few days hunting excursion from the Summer Palace of Neeawuran (one of the structures of the Sheimerran of the Capital Tehran) six ill-disposed traitorous villains, under pretence of presenting petitions and submitting their grievances, approached the stirrup of His Majesty, and, with the intent of assailing the Royal person, having drawn their pistols and long knives, for the most part succeeded in making use of them; but the Almighty having the person of His Majesty under his all-saving care and protection, thanks be to God, none of their weapons took effect, and their evil designs and machinations recoiled upon themselves. Three of the parties were seized; one was despatched by the attendants of His Majesty, the other two were apprehended; and the remaining three also, according to the statement of those seized, having concealed themselves in the wells of the aqueduct of Neeawuran, were by the good fortune of His Majesty secured, and will receive their punishment. As this was a great day of rejoicing for the people of Persia, it was ordered that on the following day there should be a general reception and a discharge of great guns; and the dependants of the exalted Government who were present in the Royal Durbar of His Majesty returned thanks with joy and gladness for the preservation of His Majesty. The Ministers also of the two States of England and Russia addressed congratulatory letters to the Persian Ministers, and had the honor also of being presented to the Shah."—*Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, November 3.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*.—Crystal Palace, Spinning Jenny, S. V. Given, Bon Accord, Mary Montague, Geelong, and Mary Shepherd.

Liverpool.—Harriett Humble, Fanny Chapman, Leopard, Carib, and Secret.

Bombay.—Sassoon Family, and Sir Herbert Compton.

Singapore.—Coreyra, and Entadale.

Hongkong.—Codau, John Phillips, Nymph, Meredith, Thomas Royden, Union, and Water Witch.

Those who are looking for the *Julia*, daily expected here, will be glad to read the latter part of the following extract:—

Launches.—On Thursday last there was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. A. Duthie & Co., a very fine vessel, to be ship-rigged, named the *Ballarat*. She is of large size, being 656 tons O.M., and 713 N.M. The *Ballarat*, which was purchased here by Mr. W. O. Young, ship-broker, London, will proceed about the 20th inst., to that port, to lie on for Port Philip. She is in every respect a splendid craft, and exceedingly capacious—the latest improvements having been introduced in her equipment, and she stands 12 years A 1, at Lloyds.—On Saturday, Messrs. Hall launched a frigate built yacht of 630 tons new, and 475 old, measurement named the *Julia*. This beautiful vessel is the property of Messrs. Melhuish & Co., Liverpool, for which port she will sail immediately, to take in passengers for Australia, whence she will proceed to China. The *Julia* is a very favourable specimen of the now celebrated Aberdeen clipper build; and such are the anticipations of her sailing qualities, that the expectation is entertained of her reaching Port Philip in 75 days. She has excellent accommodation for passengers. The *Ballarat* and *Julia* both lie at Waterloo Quay, and are well worthy of inspection.—*(Aberdeen Journal.)*

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Ruskcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to their opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends. (Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an Inmate of Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as Incurable, Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged 12 hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Brechouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought the would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs, Chilblains, Fistulas, Sore-throats, Bad Breasts, Chapped Hands, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Scurvy, Bite of Mos-quetoes, Cancers, Lumbago, Sore-heads, Burns, Chetoes and Contracted Joints, Piles, Tumours, Bunions, Corns (Soft), Sand-Flies, and Stiff Coco-bay, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Wounds Chiego-foot, Elephantasis, Sore Nipples, Yaws,

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 6d., 2s. and 5s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Iona*, from Hongkong—Porcelain Building Materials, 140 packages—Furnitures Private use, 12 do.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Jany. 2, Cassiterides, ...for London.
3, Oneida, (Am.), ... New York.
3, Beverley, (Am.) ..... New York.
4, Erin, (B. str.) ..... Hongkong.
5, Helena, (Am.) ..... New York.

Outward Bound.—Joseph Fletcher—Wild Flower—Fattal Ohih.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Depar. ture.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Jany. 2	Samuel Appleton	A. ship	700	Doane	Hongkong	Dec. 3	Sundries	Bull, Nye and Co.
,, 3	Iona	B. schr	206	Dowman	Hongkong	Dec. 21	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PASSENGERS.—Per Steamer *Erin*, 24th Dec., Messrs. Moxes, J. Napier, and J. V. Caldas. Deck passengers 2 Chinese.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Jany. 2	Helena	A. ship	556	Cave	New York	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co.
,, 3	Joseph Fletcher	B. ship	672	Foster	London	Tea, &c.	Dent, Beale and Co.
,, 4	Erin	B. str.	532	Jamieson	Hongkong	Treasure	P. & O. Co.'s Agents.
,, 7	Fattal Ohih	B. bark	371	Smith	Singapore	Sundries	Gilman, Nowman & Co.
,, 7	Wild Flower	B. ship	478	Hewitt	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.

PASSENGERS.—Per Steamer *Erin*, Messrs. P. Chalmers, J. Holliday, C. Maltby, J. Crampton, J. Wilks, Jr., J. H. Winch, F. Loureiro, R. Byramjee, B. Framjee, and Monsr. Leon. Deck passengers 7 Chinese.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch.
Ann Mitchell	700	Nov. 11	B. ship	756	Wilkes	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
Emily	708	Dec. 10	B. bark	230	Grisdale	Hargreaves and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Iona	715	Jany. 6	B. schr	206	Dowman	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	10th Inst.
Naomi	709	Dec. 11	B. bark	403	Cothay	Holliday, Wise & Co.	London	Early
Samuel Appleton	259	Jany. 3	A. ship	700	Doane	Bull, Nye and Co.	London	Early
Whampoa	6	Dec. 12	D. bark	447	Kinik	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
William the IV			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Printed & Colred. Cottons—Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces	Cotton Yarn, &c.
Crystal Palace,	London	494	June 23	1,496,864	210,044	2,506	4,200	
Hamlet Humble,	Liverpool	486	July 17	4,798,320	250,000	1,078		
Spinning Jenny,	London	980	,, 27	2,950,830	554,400	1,238	500	
S. V. Given,	London	572	,, 28	1,653,100	179,500		900	
Bon Accord,	London	380	Aug. 13	1,238,410	150,000	1,455	2,900	
Fanny Chapman,	Liverpool	593	,, 14	2,066,695	22,000	1,136		
Mary Montague,	London	329	,, 18	977,020	716,124	761	1,440	19,000
Leopard,	Liverpool	299	Sept. 3	2,441,548	64,800	776		
Carib,	Liverpool	433	,, 11	3,483,229	73,635	990	500	
Mary Shepherd,	London	673	,, 24	3,113,030	50,560	1,770	2,720	
Secret,	Liverpool	813	,, 25	1,442,750	168,400	576		
Geelong,	London	392	Oct. 7	2,193,550	310,550	514	660	

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES.

During the Week ending 7th January, 1853.

As usual at this season the weather has been fine—although a small amount of rain fell last night, and the two last days have been overcast. The Barometer underwent a rapid descent but has again nearly risen to its original standard. The average temperature has also exceeded the average of three years by 5°.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS OF BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

January.		Barometer.		Aneroid.	Thermometer.			Wind.			Rain.	
					1853							
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1853	Mean of 3 years	1853	Mean	Minimum	Mean of 3 years	1853	1852	1851	1853	Mean of 3 years
1	S.	30.43	30.30	30.34	55.5	28.0	50.0	N.NW. to S.E.	N.		0.00	0.43
2	S.	30.28	30.43	30.13	45.0	32.0	49.5	S.E.	N.		0.00	0.61
3	M.	30.23	30.36	30.09	47.0	43.0	49.5	W.N.W. to N.W.	N.		0.00	0.63
4	Tu.	30.24	30.49	30.10	50.0	35.0	49.5	E.	N.		0.00	0.61
5	W.	30.36	30.38	30.26	49.0	40.0	49.0	S.E.	N.NW. to N.		0.00	0.64
6	Th.	30.13	30.34	30.04	53.5	45.0	49.5	S.S.E. to N.W.	W.N.W. to N.W.		0.00	0.64
7	F.	30.33	30.39	30.25	45.0	44.0	50.0	N.N.E. to N.N.W.	N. to N.N.W.		0.03	0.16
Shanghae, 8th Janv., 1853.			Mean		49.4		41.4				Total	0.03	0.19

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1844-45,					3,036,803							763,824	3,800,627	6,622
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	163,729	1,314,167	481,582	248,851	3,733,925	12,459,985	19,102
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,135	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	25,572
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	80,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,591	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,126
Year 1848-49,	11,103,686	593,332	96,429	.....	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,356	2,760,543	878,671	458,634	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,114
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	52,200	35,816	16,609,257	536,445	312,409	1,355,012	2,569,343	682,548	357,126	5,734,113	22,363,370	19,532
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,537	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,160	476,821	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,431,796	684,482	10,827,724	36,782,510	17,343
Year 1851-52,													37,673,000	20,411

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	195,071	42,891	116	113,102	299,[illegible]	60,076	623,764	11,372,141	19,332
Year 1848-49,	10,232,649	16,466	68,325	.....	10,336,371	137,719	256,031	49,223	693,931	595,496	171,543	1,973,951	12,310,322	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,303	.....	33,986	13,320,614	78,155	114,013	.....	137,692	228,607	48,124	606,583	13,927,197	13,167
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,792	376,565	250,052	19,823,316	159,741	163,963	16,716	721,327	660,636	142,077	1,564,300	21,687,816	15,328
Year 1851-52,													31,323,000	29,331

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts.	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636	.....	.....	226,636	104,267	753,559	122,866	246,069	170,036	115,414	1,514,131	1,740,767	
Year 1848-49,	614,548	.....	1,709	616,257	137,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,957	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	.....	.....	1,648,829	131,743	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,830	253,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	115
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,879	239,069	3,375,926	264,441	1,795,227	692,370	441,238	7,316,541	11,068,540	159
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000	.....	500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	231

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
1848-49,	33,877,570	.....	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,450	117,185	1,431,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,863	619,723	3,636,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,121
1849-50, in 99 vessels	39,552,200	.....	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	.....	2,147,402	45,548,902	18,300	918,500	.....	2,050,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,069,300	16,121
1850-51, in 114 ,,	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,000	3,307,000	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	33,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,695,000	8,026,600	63,753,400	21,341
1851-52, in 114 ,,																Estimated	63,050,404	23,016
.....	Increase,																1,327,000	1,191
	Decrease,																	

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 30th JUNE, 1852.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States,	34	3,100,000	.....	.....	500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,600,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	31,325,000	20,331
Australia,	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,000,000	231
Continent,	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000,000	.....
San Francisco,	—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500,000	.....
Coastwise,	—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,000	17
Halifax, Nova Scotia,	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000,000	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800,000	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,675,000	20,631

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Wood Piculs	Wool Bales
In 3	Vessels, ... 1852—July Total																			
In 8	,, ... Augt. ,,															1,476,003	4,771			
In 9	,, ... Sept. ,,															3,595,632	5,363	3 cases		
In 7	,, ... Oct. ,,															3,826,387	3,654			72
In 9	,, ... Nov. ,,															4,763,745	3,000			47
.....	CURED.															3,527,326	1,159		150	63
Dec. 4	City of Kandy,	392	Clyde																	
,, 31	Cassiterides,	414	London													401,000				
Jan. 6-33	Joseph Fletcher,	672	London													432,000	82			
,, 6	Wild Flower,	478	Liverpool					440,800								640,000	1,453			20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,600	561,400	118			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Congou and Souchong	Pouchong	Pekoe	Oolong	Orange Pekoe	Total Black	Total Pounds	New Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
In 1	Vessel, ... 1852—July Total																		
In 2	,, ... Augt. ,,			786,500	47,200	101,400	118,400	140,600	93,800	1,287,900	6,100					37,500			
In 6	,, ... Sept. ,,			2,284,600	209,400	246,900	363,900	291,100	281,700	3,687,600	227,700								
In 9	,, ... Oct. ,,			2,727,700	231,200	369,300	486,200	399,000	273,700	4,487,100	315,600					27,700	1,315,400	56.00	11,819
In 8	,, ... Nov. ,,			2,451,100	273,200	365,300	522,000	429,200	253,600	4,474,600	498,700					315,600	3,998,400	77.53	3,325
.....	Total from 1st July to Nov. 23, 1852,			8,230,300	761,000	1,282,900	1,501,600	1,259,900	902,800	13,937,000	1,273,900					723,800	4,710,000	3.00	10,725
Nov. 23	White Squall,	1118	New York	295,300	63,100	96,700	16,600	57,900	30,400	560,000	188,700					458,000	5,132,000	42.00	3,390
,, 27	Astoria,	525	Do.	386,900	76,500	76,000	3,300	63,000	28,300	628,200	76,500					1,262,600	15,400,000	179.13	33,318
Dec. 6	Ala,	460	Do.	199,700	29,500	27,500	24,100	70,800	42,000	393,600	103,100					196,100	756,100		
,, 15	Messengers,	1350	Do.	17,000	2,800	18,700	.....	2,600	2,400	43,500	217,900					70,500	698,700		
,, 23	Vancouver,	518	Do.	208,000	44,800	55,900	45,600	41,400	23,000	418,700						103,100	496,700	16.00	270
,, 27	Oneida,	420	Do.	160,700	34,500	18,600	97,500	93,200	66,300	470,800						217,900	261,400		
,, 27	Wellington,	730	Do.	464,800	33,500	51,000	142,600	41,200	45,800	778,900	16,300					157,300	576,000		
,, 27	Beverley,	676	Do.	263,900	25,500	45,700	105,000	14,900	19,400	474,400	216,900						470,800	16.00	78
Jan. 5-33	Helena,	556	Do.	243,600	30,000	113,900	24,500	50,100	16,500	478,600	110,400					3,500	70,000	16.00	150
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		4,900	11,000	13.53	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	126,300	23.50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	604,900	19.91	909

* To New York viâ Whampoa.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
.....	In 12 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,704,878	.....	.....	.....

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE COASTWISE, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
.....	In 6 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,725	1,176	29 cases

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Sp. Dollars*;—Six Months, *Eight Sp. Dollars*;—Three Months, *Four Sp. Dollars*;—all payable in advance. Single Numbers.—To Subscribers, *Twenty-five Cents*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Fifty Cents*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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[*Edited, Printed and Published Every Saturday, by* Henry Shearman.